NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Hanna the cheapest publication in the country. The Rusorsan Eumon, every Wednesday, at Five cent per copy; 84 per annum to any part of Great Britain, to any part of the Continent, both to include

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing import ant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. . OUR FORMON COR-

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-THE DUKE'S MOTTO WINTER GARDEN. Broadway .- LEAH-THE MUMMY. NEW BOWEST THEATER, Bewery. -- MONTE CRISTO-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway - Living Tiure Cath-Unang Outane - Automaton Writer. &c. at all hours Raymerle. The Referentate - Boying it On. -Afternoon and Svening.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIA: FORGE DANCES &C .- TARGET ERGURSION AND PANORAM. OF THE NORTH RIVER.

NEW IDEA THEATRE, 485 Broadway.-Tue WESTER NEW YORK MUNEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE Brooklyn. - ETEIOPIAN

New York, Wednesday, August 5, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WERRLY HERALD must be hand ed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, Enerchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements in-serted in the Wemely Herato will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the Un

THE SITUATION.

The latest accounts from the Army of the Potomac state that the enemy sent a reconnoitering party towards the Rappahannock, near Kelly's Ford, on Monday, probably to ascertain our atsength, but they were driven back.

It is not thought that up to this time Lee has received many reinforcements from Richmond, but that heavy supplies have been sent to Fredericksburg. Guerilla parties continue to acour the pountry south of the Ocaquan, between the Rappahannock and the Potomac. A force of the eneby's cavalry, with artillery, attacked General Buford's pickets yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, and drove them back about a mile, when the General went forward with the First brigade of his division, under Colonel Chapman, and the Becond, under General Merrill, and drove them back beyond Brandy Station, establishing our picket lines for the night one-half mile further out than before.

Our war correspondents give some interesting intelligence of the proceedings of General Meade's army, which it is unnecessary to repeat here.

The expedition of Colonel Spear's cavalry to Jackson, N. C., has proved most successful. He made a fine charge on the rebels who were ensconced there, capturing seventy prisoners, one hundred horses and sixty bales of cotton.

Our correspondents at Charleston and the accounts of the rebel papers give us in detail a very important statement of the progress of affairs there up to the 31st ult. A very fine man in another column gives a bird's eye view of the scene of military and naval operations going on in the harbor of Charleston—the batteries, gunboats, camps and general defences of the chan

By a despatch from Memphis yesterday we learn that Colonel Hatch has driven Richardson's band of guerillas, one thousand strong, down into Mismissippi, and has turned his attention to General Pillow's forces, which are in the neighborhood of Paris, Tennessee. Pillow is reported to have grossed the river at Paris on Sunday last with six regiments. A scen reports that nearly half of the Alabamia is in Sragg's army have deserted, taking their arms, and are in the mountains refusing, to

We publish to-day some additional news from our Bermuds exchanges relative to the operations of Southern privateers in the West India islands. and more especially in the port of Bermuda, which, in fact, is now surpassing Nassan as the entrepot of secession munitions of war and the haven of rest for blockade runners. There are seldom less than half a dozen rebel vessels in port there, and the acts of their crews while on shore are reported to be as disgraceful as anything that has ever occurred in the olden times of piracy. The Florida, after her last cruise, which brought her within fifty miles of New York, sailed for Bermuda, and was there received with much joy and gladness, as we have fully detailed elsewhere. We are, however, happy to learn that federal cruisers were on her track and that her career will possibly

be brought to an early close.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. in the Court of General Sessions yesterday a panel of twenty Grand Jurors was sworn, of which Mr. Hugh Auchincless was appointed foreman. Recorder Hoffman, in charging the Grand Jury, delivered an able and elaborate address, princ pally confined to explaining the causes which led to the late riots in this city, and the duties devolving on Grand Jurors when called upon to take cognizance of such unlawful proceedings. During

the afternoon the Grand Jury brought in eighteen indictments against parties who have been arrest-ed for taking part in the late disturbances. The trials will commence this morning at ten o'clock.

Accounts from Hong Kong, via San Francisco, state that a terrible earthquake visited Manila on the 3d of June, ruining half the city, damaging every building in it. Two thousand lives wer

Late advices from Japan state that the govern ment had paid \$400,000 as indemnity for the murder of Mr. Richardson, but declined to surrende the murderers.

Between five and six o'clock on Monday evening a heavy squall of wind arose in Harlem, Mott Haven and different parts of Westchester county which did some damage to fruit trees, corn crops, &c. The roof of the Harlem depot, at 129th street, was completely blown off, without, however, any damage to life or limb. The flagstaff on South Brother Island, near Hell Gate, was blown down, and a schooner at work at the frigate Haz zar, opposite Port Morris, had one of her masts taken away. The blow, which lasted but a few minutes, was accompanied by a heavy shower of hail. The damage, in addition to what has already been stated, is not of any great consequence.

The Northwestern Sanitary Commission desires the churches in the Western States to take up collections on the President's Thanksgiving day for the benefit of the military hospitals.

The democracy of Wisconsin will hold their State Convention to-day, in Madison.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, which was to have met on the 1st of July, but was postponed on account of the rebel invasion, will assemble to-day in Pittsburg. Candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court are to be nominated. It was announced in April last that Gov. Curtin would not be a candidate for reelection, in consequence of having received a promise from the government of a foreign position. Since that time, however, nothing has transpired to give color to the 'report. The prominent candidates before the Convention for Governor will be Andrew G. Curtin, John Covode and Mr. Moor-

It is thought there will be another drawing Massachusetts for conscripts, as not one in five comes up to the soldier's standard. Only eight undred men have thus far been taken to camp, and a number of these have already managed to get away.

very strong, with an active and bioyant ma ket. Gold rose to 123%, closing at 127%. Exchange was 141% a 142. Money was very easy; call loans, 5 a 6 per cent. Cotton was decidedly brisker and firmer yesterday. There was more doing in breadstuffs and provisions, at generally better prices. Sugars, tailow, hay and Kentucky tobacco were in good request. Leather was salea-ble and steady. Wool and whiskey were attracting more

ttention. Freights were dull and beavy. There were no remarkable changes in the market .or other articles. The market for beef cattle has ruled dull and neavy this week, and with enormous receipts prices have declined fully three-quarters of a cent per pound. The either extreme—the bulk of the offerings being common sold at 9c. a 914c. per pound. Milch cows we. dull at \$25,\$40 a \$50. Veals were plenty, dull and rather latter an extreme price. Sheep and lambs were in moderate demand, and prices were rather lower; 5c. a 5%c. for sheep and 7c. a Sc. for lambs were the average prices. weather was excessively warm, full prices were rea The total receipts were 5,485 beeves, 137 cows,
 1,005 veals, 18,983 sheep and lambs, and 9,750 swine.

Movements of Lee's Army-Signs of Another Sanguinary Campaign. Our readers will remember that early in Au-

gust last General Pope's army pushed forward to Culpepper Court House, and thence to Cedar Mountain, where the advanced column of General Banks had a severe engagement with the outlying rebel army of Stonewall Jackson: that after this battle Jackson retired, and was pursued by our forces to the Rapidan river, but that there, making the important discovery that the whole rebel army from Richmond was close upon him, General Pope wheeled about. and, rapidly retreating across the north fork of the Rappabannock, near Warrenton, there rashly undertook, with some forty thousand men, to resist the army of Lee, over a hundred thousand strong. Remembering these facts, and the disasters to General Pope's army that it would be something very remarkable if it should appear that, at the beginning of the present month of August, the advanced forces of our army have again been brought to a halt upon the Rapidan. in consequence of the presence there of the whole army of Lee, strongly reinforced, and in readiness for battle.

But, from certain information in our pos ession, we have reason to believe that General Lee has come to a stand on the south bank of the Rapidan; that, having been reinforced to a considerable extent from Richmond. he has halted and faced about to give battle to his pursuers; and that, if he is not shortly accommodated with a fight upon his own ground, he will most probably reassume the offensive himself, and attempt once more his Bull run, Washington and Maryland campaign of last summer. Without assuming to know anything of the present position of General Meade's army, we learn that it had been resting for several days some distance this side of the Rapidan, and was still resting, and that when it would move forward again was a very doubtful matter. Indeed, the idea has been promulgated from sources supposed to be eml-official that the public need not anticipate any very active military operations in Virginia

or some considerable time to come. Assuming, then, that General Meade's pursuit of the rebei army has been suspended, we cannot avoid inquiring what for? where is the difficulty? and where lies the responsibility? We are assured that the army of General Meade, full of confidence and enthusiasm, is eager to go forward and bring the enemy to a decisive engagement, and we are assured that General Meade himself is auxious to repair his mistake of too much caution at Williamsport. Where, then, is the difficulty? Where else can be but at Washington. Considering the reductions which have been made in General Meade's forces since the battles of Gettysburg. and considering the reports received of the heavy reinforcements sent up to Lee and of his offensive designs, we suspect that our Cabinet as been frightened by Jeff. Davis into another panie of anxiety for the safety of Washington. and that General Meade is accordingly held within a safe protecting distance.

This solution of his present masterly inactivity we believe to be true, although it betrays a "mest lame and impotent conclusion." Why should there be any such delay for want of troops, when another call, say for sixty days' service, upon the organized State militia of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, would furnish reinforcements to General Meade, trained, armed, equipped and ready for action, to the extent of fifty thousand men inside of twenty days! In view of the forces, regulars and militia, lately withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac, it | much disappointment in the future.

General Lee; but if the speedy suppression of the rebellion be the object of the administration we cannot understand why the militia

forces indicated should not be brought at once again into active service. By the slow process of the federal draft, General Meade may be found still waiting for reinforcements, while Lee, with his army increased to a hundred and fifty thousand men, under the sweeping and rejentless conscription of Jeff. Davis, may again be marching northward, and with the resistless

force of hunger and despair.

The true policy of the administration is to give no time to Jeff. Davis to bring in, either from his conscription or from the fragments of the late armies of Bragg and Johnston, any considerable reinforcements to General Lee. In a word, President Lincoln, it it can be done, should utterly break up and demolish the army of Lee while yet it is weak, crippled and demoralized from its recent damaging defeats and its exhausting retreat of over two hundred miles from Gettysburg; and this can be done without difficulty by bringing out organized Northern militia again to the rescue. Not only, indeed, can Lee's army thus be demolished, but an opportunity can be gained for shipping off to Charleston a body of veteran volunteers that will enable General Gillmore to clean out that hotbed of the rebellion within a week from the demand which he may then feel justified in making for an immediate and unconditional capitulation.

In the meantime we should say, if Lee has been reinforced, while our opposing army bas been too much reduced to justify at present a further advance, let it be recalled in season to Manassas Junction, and there be fortified, until sufficiently strengthened to move irresistibly "onward to Richmond." Let the administration, at all events, avoid every risk of another cam paign like that of General Pope.

The New York Herald and Our City

Politics. It is our misfortune, in common with att other good people, to be continually misrepresented and misunderstood. Particularly is this statement true of our course in relation to city politics. The majority of our politicians are either too unintelligent to comprehend the HERALD or too unprincipled and prejudiced to do us justice. They do nothing themselves without an eye upon some job or other, and they cannot understand how any one else can be honest and independent. They are always attached to some one party, sustaining it whether it be right or wrong, and finding their reward in the spoils of office; and they are totally incapable of appreciating a journalist whose sole rule of action is to defend the right and to attack the wrong, no matter what party livery the righteous or the evil doers may chance to wear The HERALD has been following this rule for about a quarter of a century, and a few polticians at last begin to adopt our idea. We fondly hope, in the course of another century or so, to convert the remainder of these political sinners, and transform this country into a perfect political paradise.

Last week a certain newspaper, supported by some of our city politicians, took occasion to comment upon one of our recent articles, and began by a flaming announcement that the HERALD had at last done justice to the conservatism of Tammany Hall. We trust that we have always done justice to Tammany Hall. and to Mozart Hall, and to A. Oakey Hall, and to all the other Halls. The newspaper which could announce so well known a fact with such a flourish of trumpets ought to devote a portion of its space this week to proving that the sun rises once every day. But, then, the article goes on to insinuate that our doing justice to Tammany Half is, in fact, equivalent to our joining the Tammany Hall party, and becoming the Tammany Hall hand organ. There is just the usual mistake right, and consequently the HERALD will support us when we are wrong. Hurrah! The HERALD is our organ!" We really do not see this conclusion, and if these politicians live long enough they will doubtless discover that their logic is more comforting than correct. The HERALD is for any party which is right, and against any party which is wrong. Be virtuous, and you will always be sure of the HERALD'S support.

The weekly paper to which we allude talks to us about Tammany Hall as if it were the grandmother of that venerable institution, instead of being a mere suckling, kept alive by political pap. It is a bud thing for a nursing newspaper to be so precocious and try to bab ble about things which it does not understand. We require no instructions in regard to the past history of Tammany Hall. When the HERALD took the lead of the conservative masses, two years ago, the Tammany party had the good sense to follow in our wake. During this war Tammany Hall has drifted along with the conservative party, standing steadily by the government, and having very little to say, but saying that little well. The consequence is that Tammany Hall is now right on the great national questions. Being so, why should we not sustain this old organization? Mozart Hall is totally wrong. The other copperheads are totally wrong. The niggerheads are totally wrong. In this state of the case, why should the HERALD sustain Mozart, or the copperheads or the niggerheads, who are all working together to ruin the country? Mozart Hall has its Daily News. The copperheads have their World. The niggerheads are happy in the possession of the Tribune, the Times and the Post. These Ephraims are joined to their dirty little idols, and we propose to obey the Scriptural injunction, and let them alone. As for Tammany Hall, that is entirely another affair, Prudence and good fertune have kept the Tam many politicians right so far, and will, we hope, keep them right in the future. If so, we shall of course assist them. If not, we shall of course oppose them. Hefore making any promises either way we must know what they are going to do, whom they are going to nominate, and all about it. We shall be guided not by the party, but by principles. We belong to no party, except the party of patriotism, honesty, enterprise and conservatism. It is impossible, therefore, to read us out of any party, and it will be found quite as impossible to read us into any party against our will. We know our power, and have bad experience enough to mow how to use it, as the developments of the past and the coming years will abundantly prove. Politicians of all cliques and factions will please take notice of these facts, and thus save themselves much anxiety at present and European Movements in America.

Three of the great European Powers-Eng land, France and Spain-appear to be acting as if with one mind to obtain new, recover old and secure existing footbolds on the Am rican continent; and, as our internal trouble have offered to them the most favorable opportunity, they have taken advantage of it to carry out, as far as circumstances will admit, their respective views. Thus we find England actively employed in developing the resource Canada, so as, if possible, to divert to the British provinces the trade of the Northwest: France seizing upon Mexico as the great step to her obtaining control of the trade of the Pacific. and Spain repossessing berself of Dominica and bankering after a share in the spoils of Mexico. At present the designs of these European Powers seem to be having a fair measure of success; but they are as yet very far from being realized. Man proposes, God disposes; and it can hardly be within the views of Providence to restore an order of things that has been already condemned, and, for the most part, wiped out. For France, England and Spain to resume their former influence on this continent is as impos sible as it would be to send back society to the manners of the Middle Ages.

A late article in the British American Maga zine advocates the establishment of a monarchy in British North America, just as Louis Napo leon has ordained, through the Conneil of No tables, the establishment of an empire in Mexico. The coincidence is remarkable. So too, is the argument in support of the Canadian scheme. One of its leading features is that Canada is fast drifting into republicanism, and that, to prevent it, the current must be turned towards monarchism. It is confessed that Canada has been for some time drawing nearer to New York and Washington and further from England, and that "had the Union retained its centrality, it would have drawn these separated colonies with irresistible force toward itself." The conclusion, therefore, is that the whole of British America. from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, should form a nation, and ask the Queen to give it one of her descendants for a sovereign. And there is no time to be lost in doing this; for the article concedes that the monarchial principle has but a very feeble hold on a large portion of the Canadian population. to whom monarchy is at best an abstraction almost a myth.

Recent debates in the English Parliament have touched this Canadian question. More than a year ago the British authorities distinetly announced that if the United States were to invade Canada England could not think of defending her. The people, would have to take care of themselves. This was referred to in the House of Lords on the 20th of July, when Earl Granville, in reply to a question whether any steps had been taken to raise a militia in Canada, expressed his regret that he could not give a satisfactory answer. The Canadian Parliament had only authorized the raising of ten thousand militia, and, although the government had accepted twenty-five thousand volunteers, it had refused, from motives of false econom , the offer of twenty-five thousand more. The inference was that the Canadisn authori 'es did not a preciate the wisdom of raising an army to prevent the annexation of their provinces to the United States, and that, as it was the British government alone which had any interest in preventing such annexation, it abould provide the army and the ways and means for the purpose.

So, too, in the British Parliament, the aid of the government has been petitioned for in the opening of a canal between Lake Erie and the river Ottawa, so as to divert trade from American channels, and the under Secretary of State has just informed the House of Commons that the government designed, in accordance with the precedents furnished in the United States, to grant a million acres of the public lands in of these crack-brained politicians. They aid of a telegraph enterprise to British Columseem to argue the matter somewhat in this bia. We know, also, the efforts that have been made to build a railroad to the Pacific through British territory, and now we see that the Cana dian papers, in encouragement of that idea have discovered another great gold region some few hundred miles west of Lake Superior, lying on the east side of the great basin of Lake Winnipeg.

These facts Illustrate the part which England is taking in the great movement to fix and reestablish European influence on this centinent. We have little apprehension as to the result. The effort to establish a monarchical form of government will be no more successful in Canada than in Mexico. In due time both these countries will find their natural places in our republican system. The trade of the continent cannot be diverted from its regular existing channels. We have already a telegraph line to the Pacific, and the building of a great Pacific Railroad is in progress, the first link of which, from Leavenworth to Lawrence, in Kansas, will probably be in operation this winter.

The part which France is taking in the movement has been seen in her recent doings in Mexico. Priding berself on being distinctively military nation, she has set about performing her role in a way suitable to her tastes. Now that she has conquered Mexico, she will probably seek to utilize that conquest by opening up railroads and other ways of communication between the mining regions and some of the Pacific ports, and may strive for the great prize of the Pacific trade by opening a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in disregard of the fact that a charter for that purpose is now owned by American and English capi-

Spain is only withheld by a consciousness of har weakness from making a similar bold stroke in South America, as she has already done in Dominics. She made a rush into Mexico, hoisted the Castilian flag over Vera Cruz before the English or French fleet had time to come up then backed out when she found that the Mexican throne was intended for an Austrian instead of a Bourbon prince, and is now very anxious to get ber fingers again into the pier. It is not to to desired that she should; for Spain does not represent progress and enlightenment, but backwardness and ignorance. We have no objection to see England and France developing the material resources of Canada and Mexico. In fact, we rather admire the generosity of their acts; for they must be conscious that it is not for themselves they work, but for the great American republic, of which this government will be the central point. Canada is not royalist, but republican. Mexico is not French but American; and the West India islands be long naturally and geographically, not to the European, but to the American system. By and bye all this will be made clear

Washington despatch informs us that the Chevalier Forney has opened a new office for his Washington Chronicle. This is indeed wonderful news. Also that a collation was served, and that speeches were made advocating the arming of negroes. The country will be greatly interested at this intelligence. Also that the celebration was attended by the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, several generals and many heads of bureaus. Why President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles and other dignitaries should assist at the inauguration of a new office for a petty paper which is never seen out of Washington, and never read even there, it is difficult to understand. Perhaps it was to give public evidence of the fact that Forney's paper

is entirely supported by the United States Trea-

sury, and is, consequently, a bastard sort of

government institution. It is very singular that these poor rural editors cannot spend a few dollars in improving their papers without making such a tremendous fuss about it. Why, when we expend fifty or one hundred thousand dollars upon the Henale the only way the public know of it is by the superior quickness with which we obtain the news, and the supe rior manner in which we place it before our readers. That is just the difference between the metropolitan and the rural journalists. Such fellows as Forney cannot spend a few bundred dollars upon their papers without giving a dianer and inviting the President, while we expend a larger sum every day and say nothing about it. We are astonished, however, that Lincoln Seward and Welles should so openly recognize Forney's position towards them. The Chevalier Forney is one of those editors who spend their days in begging for Treasury pap and their nights in barrooms, and they may be succinctly described as the drunken litterateurs of a drunken age. If Lincoln, who is a charitable gentleman, chooses to give Forney cold vic tuals and half empty bottles, well and good; but why should the President call upon his scavenger and dine upon some of the scraps of his own broken meats? Gentlemen do not follow up their charities in that style here in this civilized section of the country. doubt, however, the rules of etiquette and the usages of society are very different in Wash-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

agton. A queer world this.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1863. GENERAL GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OPERA

The official report of General Grant's operations at Vicksburg reached here on Thursday last. It is said to be one of the most interesting reports ever made to the headquarters of the army. A copy was immediately prepared for publication, in order to gratify the public anxiety for the details of the splendid achievement which contributed so largely is giving to the country once more the free navigation of the Mississippi. This publication was, however, suppressed, on the ground that such documents should first appear in the Army and Navy Official Gardle, the last number of which, issued to-day, does not contain the report. The public must, therefore, wait for this interesting intelligence of a campaign which was ended just a mouth ago until the convenience of the ad-vertising medium of the Gazette will permit its publication. DEPERDATIONS OF MOSSY'S QUERILLAS.

Mosby's guerities continue their depredations upon army and authors' trains between Washington and War renton, and capture almost daily wagens loaded with valuable goods. Last Friday a portion of the gang, unde Captain Stringfollow, captured seven wagons and sixtoe horses near Gainesville. The guerillas rifled the pocket their captives, after which the prisoners were burried y marched through Bull Run Mountains to the gueriti endezvous beyond. Yesterday a gang made a des annandale, a few miles out of Alexandria, capturing horses, mules and a number of prisoners. The wagons of

the train were destroyed. Mosby has already captured property to the value of million of dollars, and new has guarded in the mo early a hundred prisoners, composed of sutlers and their cierks. Mr. Sweetser, army purveyor, has been captured three times, and lost by the guerillas over seven thousand deliars. Another purveyor, Mr. Biddle has lost six thousand dollars. The guerillas dispose of their plonder at most exorbitant rates, selling feit hats at twenty dollars a piece and liquors

orce of cavairy this side of Warrenton. The guerillas ties, and are able to oscape from all parties sent in pur suit of them. Nothing loss than a force sufficiently large to scour the whole country this side of Bull Run Mout tains will avail anything towards terminating these an noying visitations. Their continuance is a stigma upon arms, and it is to be hoped that the necessary steps for ridding us of these thieves will be promptly initiated THE INTRENAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Nearly a year has gone past since the Internal Tax law ent into effect, but the return for no month shows half of the receipts that were estimated for. Instead of get ting one hundred and fifty millions a year, there is bu little prospect that half that sum will be reached. It is &c., &c., have not always been made by citizens, and the need of further legislation in the premises is suggested. The deficit, however, in this pecies of revenue will be largely made up by payment made for exemptions from military service. The amount of this will be enormous—perhaps fifty millions of dollars, if the example of Thaddeus Stevens' constituents is to prevail. Mutual insurance companies have been formed in some of the departments, for the purpose of supplying substitutes for such employee as may be drafted.

THE DENAND NOTES.

Great difficulty is experienced by the Treasury Department in retiring the last demand notes, of which there are still three millions outstanding. It is believed that the issue of coil notes will not only induce the holders of demand notes to allow them to be retired, but will also prove a great commercial convenience, and be one step in the gradual approach to a resumption of specie pay ment. THE DRAFT IN WASHINGTON.

The draft in this city was continued to day, the lists in the sub-districts comprising the Third and Fourth wards being drawn. There was a numerous attendance of the citizens, and the proceedings were of the same character as yesterday. In the Third ward five hundred and two white and one nundred and five colored men were drawn Two of the enrolling officers and a clerk of the Enrolment Board were taken, and two of the City Coun cil. In the Fourth ward seven hundred thirty-six white and sixty colored names drawn. Charles H. Utermehie, Alderman this ward, and two operators and a clerk of the Ar Telegraph Company were drawn. The Independent telegraph line essaped. Eight employes of the Chronicle, two of the Republican, and two from the Star newpaper, were frawn. To morrow the drawing for the remaining three wards of the city will take place, and on Friday the draft will be completed by the drawing for Georgetown and the county. Everything has passed off quietly and pleasantly, no disposition being manifested to complain fairness and justness of the conscription.

A party of dratted mentattempted yesterday to escape from the city, but were apprehended as describes.

Juage Advocate Holt has given the opinion that paymasters clerks are not found in the list of exempted classes. They sustain, it is true, a certain relation to the military service, as do pay masters and others who receive a ration daily as a part of their allowance, but they are for which the national forces are drafted; and they should not, therefore, by reason of their position be permitte to escape that liability should the chances of the draft

MAIL BORSERY IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The Treasury Department received by telegraph to-day information of a mail robbery last night in the Army of the Potomac. Among the valuables stolen were two checks of Paymenter R. S. Webb—one in favor of George checks of Paymester R. S. Webb---que in favor of George E. Hancz for one hundred and expenses, delices, the

THE CHEVALIER FORMET IN HIS CHORY.-A other to favor of Liculemant T. After for two hundred and ninety dollars, and one check of Paymaster T. P. Johnson, in favor of Lieutenant J. Johnson, for four dol lars. The presentation of these checks may lead to detection of the thieves.

> THE ARMY. Theodore S. Alien, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of captain, and assigned to duty at General Meade's headquarters. His predecessor, Captain Coxe, is made As sistant Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potom

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR Sixty robel prisoners, captured in the recent cavalry coonnoissance beyond the Rappahannock, arrived bere

DEATH OF COLONEL WILLIAM GRANDIN The death, from exposure to the sun, of Colonel William Grandio, is announced. He was formerly of the United States Army, and for years peat has held various positions in the civil service here. He was found dead to his bed this morning. He was appointed cadet at West Point by Mr. Van Bures, and his relatives reside in the State of

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE STRAMER NEPTUNE. The prize steamer Neptune, captured off Charleston, ex-rived here last night. She will be immediately fitted out and despatched to the blockeding fleet. Her form is able acquisition to our naval force

CAPTURE OF RESEL PRIZES. The United States bark Restless recently captured on the Florida coast the schooner Ann, of Nassau, and a sloop without a name, both loaded with cotton. These ACTIVITY AT THE MAVY YARD.

ADPLIET AT THE NAVY YARD.

The Navy Yara wharves are crowded with steamers undergoing repairs. The gunboats Leslie, Dragon, Tulip, Fila, King Philip, Utah and Anacostia, and the morter boat Bacon, are all laid up, though most of them will be

APPAIRS ON THE POTOMAD. Affairs on the Potomac remain quiet.

The Navy Department is in want of small low pressure iron screw tugs. Price, age of the boat and full tions, should be forwarded.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE. Acting Master John O. Ormond has been dismissed fr the dayy.

Applicants for appointment as acting assistant aus in the navy must be under thirty years of age, incl over thirty, as tocorrectly printed a few days ago
AN ANNUITY FOR PRESIDENT LORD.

Information has been received here from New Hang shire that a large sum is being raised there for the pur pose of settling a handsome annuity upon President Lord of Cartmouth College, whose abolition malignity has

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND HIS SALARY. It is stated that President Lincoln, from patriotic considerations, has declined to receive his salary in green backs for a year past. Mr. Van Buren, at the close of hi term, drew his one hundred thousand in gold at one THE POTOMAC AGUEDIOS

It is now stated that the distributing reservoir of the Potorne acqueduct cannot be fluished this season, and the water of the Potomac will not be admitted to the olig-

Heary H. Se Puy has been appointed Indian Agent for he Upper Missouri and adjacent country. ARRIVAL OF THE MAYOR OF PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The Mayor of Portsmouth, Va., accompanied by Mr. Brummel, member elect of the Legislature of West Vir-ginia, has reached Washington on business connected with the recent conflict of authority between General Magies

THE TURE.

Saratoga Races.

SARSTOGA, August 4, 1968.

hundred dollars, mile heats, and had five startors, vis:-Norgan second. The latter won the first and third beats filly won the second heat in 1:37.

The second race was a bandicap two mile and a half dash, forty dollars entrance, with four handred added. Five out of the six horses entered started. Seven Cole was the winner, beating Punch, second; Dangerous, third; Ben West, fourth, and Observer, fifth. Time—3:56%.

The following is a summary:

T. G. Moreis' b. f. Ringgold, 3 years. 1 4 1 T. G. Moreis' b. f. Ringgold, 3 years 2 1 9 C. Coppin's c. b. Garry, 6 years 4 3 4 J. S. Watrous' b. f. Loxington, 3 years 5 2 6 J. M. Clay's b. c. W. R. Divis, 4 years, 2 5 8 Time—131, 122, 130.

Second RACS.—Two mile and a baif dash, bandicap. Time-3.56%.

Military Affairs.
COMPLIMENT TO ORNERAL ABNER DOUBLEDAY.
DINNER AT DELMONIOO'S.

Some of the friends and admirers of General Abuse Doubleday, who, it will be remembered, was connected with General Anderson in the defence of Fort Sumier at dinner last Monday evening at Delmonico's. After par-taking with due spirit of the wines and viands, which were unexceptionable, several speeches were made, and among the ocators were Wm. C. Bryant (who presided), Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rev. Dr. Hagany, Isaac flailey, Rev. Mr. King, Horace Greeley and the guest of the evening, Gene-ral Doubleday. THE INVALID CORPS.

Two companies of the Invalid Corps, nu we hundred men, with arms, arrived in this city day morning from the Army of the Potomac. The Invall Corps forming at this depot numbers new nearly seres hundred seen. It is understood that the Fort Schuyles garrison will soon be sent to the field, and the requisite number of invalids take their place.

City Intelligence. TARRANT HALL .- At the regular meeting of the Tam-

mony Society, on Tuesday evening, an election was held for Grand Sachem, as successor to klijah F. Purdy. Sixty-six votes were cast, of which Wm. M. Tweed received sixty-five, when he was, on motion, declared unanimously elected. There were no contesting candidates and no con-test or debate. THE One PHILOWS -- the annual section of the Grand

TER One FRILOWS.—The annual session of the Grand Encampment of Southern New York was held at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday, when the annual election for efficers occurred, resulting as follows:—D. W. C. Langdon, Grand Patriarch of No. 5; C. Vandervoort, Grand Patriarch of No. 6; C. Vandervoort, Grand Patriarch of No. 20; E. J. Hamilton, Grand Patriarch of No. 20; J. Davies, Grand Scribe of No. 1; George Smith, Grand Treasurer of No. 22; John Meddle, Grand Junior Warden of No. 12. Mr. J. J. Davies was re-elected Right Worthy Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge, to serve for two years.

New York Padergree Association.—A large meeting of

NEW YORK PARTERN' ASSOCIATION.—A large meeting of this organization was held on Monday evening at Consti-tution Hall, Mr. P. Kendy, the President, in the chair The following officers were elected for the next six months:—President, P. Kendy (re elected) Vice President,

Elizabeth Corcoran, wife of General Michael Corcoran, died suddenly at her residence, No. 384 Broome street, on Monday night, from congestion of the brain. Suicide at Taking Lagranus.—Mrs. Waddam, the well

known female inspector attached to the Custom House, committed suicide at her boarding house, No. 196 Fourth street, on Mouday night, by taking issedances. Deceased was partially deranged, and had contemplated suicide for some time. Coroter Ranney was notified to hold an in-

TRIPPRANCE PICKIC .- The Father Matthew Total Abeti

Senatorial Election in West Virginia

The West Virginia Legislature, in joint session to day, elected W. T. Wilsy, of Morgantown, and P. G. Van Wiske, of Parkersburg, United States Senators, the former on the first and the latter on the such ballot.